THE DAILY GAZETTE.

033

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[THE] MESSAGE.

[President] Cleveland's Second Com[mun]ication to Congress

[Relations] with Foreign Countries [of] a Friendly Nature

[Ref]orm Urged to Prevent an [Ex]cess of Revenue.

[Form]er Views on the Silver [Qu]estion Reiterated.

[Reforms re]commended in the Laws [Relating to] Public Lands.

[Relief] for the Soldier, Farmer [an]d the Laborer.

[To the Congress] of the United States [In the discharge] of a constitutional duty, and [following] well established precedent in the [executive offi]ce, I herewith transmit to the [congress now] assembling certain information [of the] state of the union, together [with recomm]endations for legislative [action] as appear necessary and expe[dient].

[Our] Foreign Relations

[The government] has consistently maintain[ed its policy] of friendship toward all other [powers and] of neighborly interest toward [those whose] possessions are contiguous to our [own. Our] relations have during the [year with] other governments [and] none [have gone] beyond the reach of settlement [peaceably]. We are as yet without [the] settlement of claims of citi[zens of the U]nited States against Chili for [injuries durin]g the late war with Peru and [Bolivia. The] mixed commissions organized [under] conventions concluded by the [governm]ent with certain European [powers] developed an amount of friction [which] can be avoided in the conven[tions] representative at Santiago is [about to] negotiate.

CHINESE QUESTION.

[The s]entiment of hostility to Chinese [labor]ers has been repeated in a number of states and territories, and acts [of violence] against those people beyond the [control of] constituted authorities to pre[vent, and d]ifficult to punish are reported even [in Alas]ka. Much of this violence can [be traced to] race prejudice and competition of [labor, whi]ch cannot, however justify the op[pression of str]angers whose safety is guaran[teed by our] treaty with China equally with [the most fav]ored nations. In opening our [vast domain] to alien elements the purpose of [our lawgivers] was to invite assimilation and [not to provide] an arena of endless strife [and violent] duty of maintaining public [order, and] upholding the laws at our own [doors, re]quire the adoption of measures [such as] that they shall not tolerate the [... i]ndividuals on a special race. I [have] assurance that the govern[ment of Chin]a, whose friendly disposition [...] a most happy to recognize, will [...] in devising a more [effectual] [method] which an effective limitation of [Chinese immigr]ation joined to protection of [those Chinese] subjects who remain in this [country may be] secured. Legislation is need[ed to carry out t]he provision of our Chinese [treaty of 1]880 touching the opium traffic.

PANAMA TRANSIT.

[The g]ood will of the Colombia gov[ernment toward] our country is manifest, the [extent of A]merican interests on the Isth[mus ...] has at time excited concern [...] friendly action looking to the per[formance of] engagements of the two na[tions concernin]g the territory embraced in the [interoceanic tr]ansit. With the subsidence of [the Isthmus dis]turbance an the erection of [the state of Pan]ama into a federal district un[der the direct] government of the constitu[tional adminis]tration of Bogota, a new order [of things has] been inaugurated, which al[though as yet some]what experimental and af[fording ... f]or arbitrary exercise of power [...] of the national authority, [promises much] improvement.

[TH]E FRENCH GIFT.

[The sympath]y between the people of the [United States] and France, born during our [colonial strugg]le for independence and con[tinuing to this day,] has received a fresh impulse [in the successf]ul completion and dedication [of the colossal] statue of "Liberty Enlighten[ing the World"] in New York harbor, the gift [of Frenchmen] to Americans.

[TRADE-MARK] SELF PROTECTION.

[A convention] between the United States [and certain oth]er powers for the protection of [industrial propert]ies was signed at Paris on [March 20, 1883], and has been duly ratified [and confirmed] by this government by agree[ment between] the high contracting parties [...] is to go into effect the first of [...] but the legislation required for [...] the United States is not yet [...] I earnestly recommend its en[actment].

[CITI]ZENS IN GERMANY.

[Cases have c]ontinued to occur in Germany [giving rise to m]uch correspondence in relation [to the privilege] of sojourn of our naturalized [citizens of Ger]man origin revisiting the land [of their birth, y]et I am happy to state that [our relations w]ith that country have lost none [of their accust]omed cordiality.

[THE] FISHERY DISPUTE.

[The recomm]endation contained in my last [annual message] in relation to a mode of set[tlement of the] fishery rights in the waters of [British North] America, so long a subject of [irritating dispu]te between the United States [and Great Brit]ain, was met by an adverse [vote of the sen]ate April 13th last, and there[upon negotiati]ons were instituted to obtain [an agreement] with her Britannic Majesty's [government fo]r the promulgation of such [joint interpreta]tion and definition of the arti[cle of the conv]ention of 1818 relating to the [territorial wate]rs and inshore fisheries of the [British provinc]es as should secure the Cana[dian rights fr]om encroachment by citizens [of the United States a]nd at the same time ensure [the enjoyment] by the latter of the privilege [guaranteed to t]hem by such convention. The [questions involv]ed are of long standing, of [grave conseq]uence and from time to time for [nearly three qu]arters of a century have given [rise to earnest] international discussion not [unaccompanied] by irritation. Temporary [arrangements] by treaty have served [to allay friction], which, however, has revived [each time the] treaty was determined. The last [arrangement und]er the treaty of 1871 was abro[gated after due] notice on June 30, 1885. The [...] [util]ization and growth of [...] [Eng]lish provinces to which [...] [popul]ation are contiguous, at [...]

[...] [...] interests be [...] United States presented to day as [...] [...] to that at the [...] sections of 1868 New [...] have been brought into existence [...] redress between the [...] have been invented and [...] of conflicting [...] the [...] widely changed and [...] entitled to conditions [...] in the adjustment of the terms [...] the United States and their neighbors [...] [...] [...] prosperity community of [...] similarity [...] facilitate the [...] maintaining [...] friendly relations [...] I am [...] [...] [...] between us and the [...] [...] the action of their [...] the last season to [...] [...] such as to [...] [...] Although [...] [...] to secure a satisfactory settlement, the [...] negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that during the session of congress the announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. At an early day there may be laid before congress the correspondence of the department of state in relation to this important subject so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended. More extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY

The recommendation submitted last year that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia is renewed.

INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized as a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875. Those islands on the highway of Oriental and Australian traffic are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian Island groups have been so absorbed by other and more powerful governments that the Hawaiian Islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulation be extended for a further term of seven years. A recently signed treaty to this end is now before the senate. The importance of telegraphic communication between those islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that empire, has been lately proclaimed.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that republic to encroachments. I recommend that in the reorganization of our navy a small vessel no longer found adequate to our needs be presented to Liberia to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues.

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR.

The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which have been so marked within the past few years is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of January 20, 1883. Our commercial treaty of 1831 with Mexico was terminated according to its provisions in 1881 upon notification given by Mexico in pursuance of her announced policy of recasting all her commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation. Defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges and the like are yet unexecuted and the reciprocity convention of 1883 covers none of these points, the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation.

In compliance with a resolution of the senate I communicated to that body on August 2 last and also to the house of representatives the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen then imprisoned in Mexico charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico induced me to order special investigation of the case, pending which Mr Cutting was released. The incident has however disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner penal in the place of its commission and of which a Mexican is the object may, if the offender be found in Mexico be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws and jurisdiction. This was sustained by courts of Mexico in the Cutting case and approved by the executive branch of that government upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court in releasing Mr Cutting decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this government and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands. therefore I have denied it and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages. A sovereign has jurisdiction of an offense which takes effect within his territory, although conceived or commenced outside of it, but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil in violation of our laws even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle if conceded would create a dual responsibility in the citizen and lead to a confusion destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty. When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force and will not be protected by their own government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country, but the watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity will be demanded for them. With less than that this government will not be content, when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake.

In the case of Mexico there are reasons especially strong for perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors, and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends. The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico and in building up the prosperity of both countries. To assist this good work all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed. It is hoped that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

THE DUTCH CLAIM REVIVED.

The government of the Netherlands has exhibited concern in relation to certain features of our tariff laws which are supposed by them to be aimed at a class of tobacco produced in the Dutch East Indies. Comment would seem unnecessary upon the unwisdom of legislation appearing to have a special national discrimination for its object, which although unintentional may give rise to injurious relations.

PEACE IN PERU.

A stable government has happily restored in Peru by the election of a constitutional president at the period of rehabilitation is entered upon, but recovery is necessarily slow from the exhaustion caused by the late war and civil disturbances. A convention to adjust by arbitration the claims of our citizens has been proposed and is under consideration.

THE SIBERIAN REWARDED.

The naval officer who bore to Siberia the testimonials bestowed by congress in recognition of the aid given to the Jeannette survivors has successfully accomplished his mission. His interesting report will be submitted. It is pleasant to know that this mark of appreciation has been welcomed by the Russian government and people as befits the traditional friendship of the two countries.

TRADE TROUBLES WITH SPAIN.

It appearing that the government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the whole measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports I was constrained, in October last to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884 permitting such. Amends were speedily reached, and upon notification from the government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes from the United States or from any foreign country had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the government of the queen regent has met our efforts to avert the irritation of commercial discriminations and reprisals which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here the main market of supply and demand the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain. Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these ends and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The government of Spain thus removing the consular tonnage fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilles and by reducing passport fees has shown its recognition of the needs of less trammeled intercourse.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised. We have treaties with many states providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements nor any which provide a needed central bureau for registration of naturalized citizens.

EXTRADITION LAWS.

Experience suggests that our statutes regulating extradition might be advantageously amended by a provision for transit across our territory, now a convenient thoroughfare from one foreign country to another of fugitives surrendered by a foreign government to a third state. Such provisions are usual in the legislation of other countries, and tend to prevent the miscarriage of justice.

It is also desirable, in order to remove present uncertainties, that authority should be conferred on the secretary of state to issue a certificate in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending showing that a requisition for the surrender for the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate if required to be received before the prisoner's examination, would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desire to press.

I also recommend that express provisions be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the president is of the opinion that surrender should not be made.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

The drift of sentiment in civilized communities toward full recognition of the rights of property in the creation of the human intellect has brought about the adoption, by many important nations, of an international copyright convention which was signed at Berne on the 18th of September, 1885. Inasmuch as the constitution gives to congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," this government did not feel warranted in becoming a signatory party, pending the action of congress upon measures of international copyright now before it, but the right of adhesion to the Berne convention hereafter has been reserved. I trust the subject will receive at your hands the attention it deserves, and that the just claims of authors, so urgently pressed, will be duly heeded.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Pursuant to a provision of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act, approved July 1 1886 the estimates submitted by the secretary of state for the maintenance of the consular service have been recast on the basis of salaries for all officers to whom such allowance is deemed advisable. Advantage has been taken of this to redistribute the salaries of the officers now appropriated for in accordance with the work performed, the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent and the cost of living at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of onerous and representative trust at a post readily accessible and where the necessities of life are abundant and cheap may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the post of duty and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can be only obtained with difficulty and at exorbitant cost. I trust that in considering the submitted schedules no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which in the past has virtually closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable and in not a few instances has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad. In connection with this subject I earnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying some mode of trustworthy inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted, and in the absence of such reliable information efficiency can scarcely be rewarded or its opposite corrected.

The Treasury.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finance and of the several branches of the government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of the congress to the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the secretary touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues and in the interest of economy and justice to the government I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation.

RECEIPTS.

The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30 1886 were $336,439,727.06. Of this amount $192,905,023.41 was received from customs and $116,805,936.48 from internal revenue. The total receipts as here stated were $13,749,020.68 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was $11,434,084.10 and from internal revenue $4,407,210.94 making a gain in these items for last year of $15,841,295.04, a falling off in other resources reducing the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expense at the different custom houses of collecting the increased customs revenue was less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by $490,608 and the increased receipts of internal revenue were collected at a cost to the internal revenue bureau of $155,944.99 less than the expense of such collection for the previous year.

EXPENDITURES.

The total ordinary expenses of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30 1886 were $242,483,138.50 being less by $17,788,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding and leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of $93,956,588.56 as against $63,463,771.27 at the close of the previous year being an increase in such surplus of $30,492,817.29. The expenditures are compared with those of the preceding fiscal year and classified as follows

	1886	1885
Civil Expenses	$21,955,604.01	$23,826,942.11
Foreign Intercourse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indians	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Military	[illegible]	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest on debt	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

For the current year to end June 30 1887, the ascertained receipts up to October 1 1886 with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year amount to $356,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same period are $266,000,000. Indicating an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of $90,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year is stated and compared with the preceding year as follows

	1886	1885
Domestic Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

The value of some of our leading exports during the last fiscal year as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding is here given, and furnishes information both interesting and suggestive.

	1886	1885
Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breadstuffs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions	[illegible]	[illegible]

Our imports during the last fiscal year if compared with the previous year were as follows

	1886	1885
Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

SURPLUS AND TARIFF.

In my last annual message to congress attention was directed to the fact that the revenues of the government exceed its actual needs, and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration. The income of the government and its increased volume through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment if continued at the rate which lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenues would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury, when it would be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple evidence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government, a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its borders with the greatest liberty consistent with the good of the country, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligation of the government and the expenses of economical administration such action becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government.

The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent, but we have arrived at that stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as absolutely if added to the price of of the things which supply their daily wants as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax gatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection of and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish till touched by the magical hand of labor. It springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden, and the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants he receives his fair share of advantages.

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which render the system which produces such increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large. The vast accumulation of a few among our citizens whose fortunes rival the wealth of the most favored in anti democratic nations are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which by allowing a freer exchange of production than we permit enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship, for the glory of our national railroad achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading-strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well, to a great extent, be discarded in the present age of American ingenuity. It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its resources by a tax upon imports and no change in the policy is desirable but the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government.

We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them not only because labor is the capital of our working men justly entitled to its share of government favor but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man surrounded by his family in his humble home as a consumer is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comfort and advantages. This relation of the working man to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor and these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work nor reduce the compensation or affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people.

But our farmers and agriculturists those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one half our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the government enhances to any great extent the value of their products and yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which by the action of the government is given to the more favored manufacturer.

I recommend that keeping in view all these considerations the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1886 was $44,551,043.36. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1886, 3 per cent bonds were called for redemption amounting to $127,283,100 of which $80,643,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund and $46,639,900 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called $102,269,450 became subject under such calls to redemption prior to November 1 1886. The remainder, amounting to $25,013,650 matured under the calls after that date. In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to November 1st there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds with the interest thereon amounting to $5,072,350 which were anticipated as to the maturity, of which $2,004,350 had not been called. Thus $107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to the first of November 1886 to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of $1,153,443,112. Of this amount $86,848,700 were still represented by 3 per cent bonds. This however I have been since November 1st or will at once be further reduced by $22,606,150, being bonds which have been called, as already stated, but not redeemed and cancelled before the latter date.

SILVER COINAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886 there were coined under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1878 29,838,949 silver dollars and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was $23,448,960. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 203,882,554 silver dollars, and on the first day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was $247,131,549. The director of the mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was ninety four and one fourth cents each and that on the 31st of July, 1886 the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 72 cents. The price of silver on the 30th of November last was such as to make the dollars intrinsically worth 75 cents each. These deficiencies in value of the coins represent the fluctuations in the price of silver and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value. Every fair and legal effort has been made by the treasury department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins or certificates representing the nominal sum of $166,873,041, and we still have $79,464,345 in the treasury, as against about $142,894,055 in the hands of the people, and $72,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago. The director of the mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage, and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportation during the last year as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster, that we now have abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency, when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

DEFECTIVE CUSTOMS LAWS.

The great number of suits now pending in the United States for the southern district of New York growing out of the collection of customs revenue at the port of New York and the number of such suits that are almost daily instituted are certainly worthy the attention of congress. These legal controversies based upon conflicting views by importers and the collector as to the interpretation of our present incomplete and indefinite revenue laws might be largely obviated by an amendment of these laws; but pending such

[Continued on second Page.]

M. L. DeCOURSEY!

REAL ESTATE,

LOANS AND INSURANCE,

No. 3 N. Tejon Street.

FOR RENT

Charming residence facing south and west on one of the best corners on North Cascade Avenue. Large sunny rooms and bay windows large open fireplaces; beautifully tiled; bath room with hot and cold water closets electric bells and gas throughout. The house is also heated by furnace in cellar and is furnished to the smallest detail, in the handsomest manner, containing in fact, every modern convenience. The location and surroundings are unexceptionable and the views unsurpassed.

I have for rent a lovely furnished house in a conveniently central location, with capacious, highly improved grounds, large lawn, select surroundings, fine view, $65 per month.

Also a furnished house of 11 rooms on Nevada avenue, opposite Acacia Place. May be used for boarding house. $75 per month.

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B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The message of the president of the United States is laid before our readers this morning. It is a commonplace document, and although somewhat shorter than the last it will be pronounced by the critical reader unnecessarily verbose. The busy public will only glance at the lengthy review of our relations with other countries in which nothing appears that is new to the intelligent reader. The comments of the president upon the condition of the treasury will attract some attention. It will be gratifying to learn that the receipts of the government were ninety four millions greater than its expenditures, and that the expense of collection has been materially lessened. The message deals at length with the prospective troubles that are sure to follow the continued hoarding of the surplus revenue with which the treasury is already gorged, and the president sees no feasible escape from this danger but in a material reduction of the tariff, strongly hinting that this reduction should fall upon raw materials. His manner of putting this simple proposition savors of a stump speech to the farmers and working men of the country and can be justly criticised.

Upon the question of silver coinage the president has not changed his views but urges immediate suspension in the threadbare language of monometallists generally. The fact that "more vault room" will soon be needed for the storage of silver dollars is considered a potent argument against the present coinage law. Our dispatches state that the secretary of the treasury takes even more advanced ground than the president in favor of immediate suspension of silver coinage, declaring it to be "our only choice, our duty and our interest." In view of the action of congress last winter the friends of silver may well smile at the rantings of these official gold bugs.

Much space is given to the Indian question and to the subject of public lands. The repeal of the preemption laws and timber culture acts is recommended, with such modification of the homestead laws as will better prevent evasion of its spirit. The message concludes with some trite remarks upon the labor question and a eulogy upon civil service reform.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The galleries of the senate chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, crowded with spectators when at 12 noon, the second session of the forty ninth congress was opened.

Resolutions were adopted informing the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the president for like purposes. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were appointed such committee.

The recess was taken at 2 o'clock, at which hour Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the ... that the president had asked the ... to congratulate the houses on their return to the capitol and say he would communicate in writing immediately. Upon this the message was received and the reading was begun by Secretary McCook.

Reading of the message was concluded at 3:25, when the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

The senate at 3:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.

In obedience to direction of the speaker, the clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 245 members responded.

On motion of Morrison of Illinois a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Reagan of Texas a resolution was adopted for appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the senate to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The committee announced that it had performed its duty and that the president would communicate in writing with congress forthwith.

Pruden the president's assistant secretary, was then announced and presented to the house the president's annual message. It was immediately read by the clerk.

The document was listened to with much attention by members of the house until that portion which discusses tariff questions had been read, when the interest slacked and the remainder of the message found few listeners. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Manning and Silver

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The report of Secretary of the Treasury Manning dwells at length on the apparent change in the English sentiment toward silver coinage. He declares that continued free coinage of silver by the United States will destroy all the power of this nation to promote restoration of silver to its old and equal place in the monetary order. He does not think that the time ... ary further conference with ... nations on the silver question has arrived ... ... that to stop the purchase ... ... our only choice, our duty and our ... ... and recommends unconditional repeal ... act of February 28th, 1878.

... the surplus taxation of the nation ... hundred and twenty five million ... he recommends the immediate ... placing raw wool upon the ...

... NEVITIES

... Fair weather, ... stationary temper-

... wea...

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THE MESSAGE.

(Concluded from First Page.)

amendment the present condition of this litigation should be relieved. There are now pending about 2500 of these suits. More than eleven hundred have been commenced within the past 18 months and many of the others have been at issue for more than 25 years. These delays subject the government to loss of evidence and prevent the preparation necessary to defeat unjust and fictitious claims while constantly accruing interest threatens to double the demands involved. In the present condition of the dockets of the courts well filled with private suits and of the force allowed the district attorney no greater than is necessary for the ordinary and current business of his office, these suits, to litigation can not be considered. In default of the adoption by the congress of a plan for the general reorganization of the federal courts, as has been heretofore recommended, I urge the propriety of passing a law permitting the appointment of an additional federal judge in the district where these government suits have accumulated so that by continued sessions of the courts devoted to the trial of these cases they may be determined.

War Department.

The report of the secretary of war gives a detailed account of the administration of his department and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2103 officers and 24,946 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the last fiscal year were $34,000,000 25, including $6,294,391.43 for public works and river and harbor improvements. I especially direct the attention of congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to an examination as a preliminary to their promotion.

SEACOAST DEFENCE

The subject of coast defences and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the board on fortifications whose report was submitted at the last session of congress, but no construction work of the kind recommended by the board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purpose. The defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the secretary of war reports, but all is delayed in default of congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of this question by the secretary of war is earnestly commended to the consideration of congress.

GERONIMO'S APACHES

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who under the leadership of Geronimo had for eighteen months been on the war path and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terrors to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to General Miles, the military commander who succeeded General Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit under the terms of their surrender as then reported and in view of the understanding which this murderous savage seemed to entertain of the assurances given them. It was considered best to imprison them in such a manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again, instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band, who, though still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the war path had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age in Indian schools.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a detailed report of the condition of his department with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the earnest attention of congress. The present navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction, consists of: First, fourteen single turreted monitors none of which are in commission nor at the present time serviceable. The batteries of these ships are obsolete and they can only be relied upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense and then after such an expenditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable. Second, five fourth rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which was designed as a war vessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely. Third, twenty seven cruising ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonnage, and twenty four of wood. Of these wooden vessels, it is estimated by the chief of construction of the navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years at which time it may be said that of the present naval force nothing worthy the name will remain. All the vessels heretofore authorized are under contract or in course of construction except the armored ships, the torpedo and dynamite boats and one cruiser. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by congress.

A NEW INDUSTRY DEMANDED

The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armored war vessels are to be completed with those materials of home manufacture. This has been the subject of investigation by two boards and two special committees of congress within the last three years. The report of the gun foundry board in 1884, of the board on fortifications made in January last, and the reports of the select committees of the two houses made at the last session of congress have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is involved and in their recommendations they are substantially agreed. In the event that the present invitation of the department for bids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufacturers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by congress at its coming session, the secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the army and the navy in this regard should be reasonably met and that by uniting the contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

The Postal Service

The affairs of the postal service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transactions and condition is given in the report of the postmaster general which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883 rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, of eight and one third million of dollars. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating sealed correspondence and diminishing one half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year. While the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population for the extension and increase of mail facilities and more frequency necessitates a steady annual advance in outlay, and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly two millions of dollars, the anticipated revenue for the last year failed of realization by about $64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885 and at this time the increase of revenue is in gaining ratio over the increase of last year, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage proportionately to distances and a vast and more costly service than any other on the globe. Retrenchment has been effected in the list of supplies, and the expenditures unwarranted by law have ceased and the outlays for mail carriage have been subjected to beneficial scrutiny. At the close of the last fiscal year the expense of transportation on star routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by over $500,000 than at the close of the previous year and the steamboat mail or messenger service at nearly $200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime largely extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery and additions to the railway mail facilities in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the long established policy of the government.

The postmaster general calls attention to the existing laws for compensating railroads, and expresses the opinion that a method may be devised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the government, and the subject appears worthy of your early consideration.

The differences which arose during the year with certain of the ocean steamship companies have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government approved by the congress in the postal appropriation at its last session, and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean, a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Petitions have, however, been presented to the department by numerous merchants and manufacturers for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine Republic, and for semi monthly dispatches to the empire of Brazil and this subject is commended to your consideration.

It is an obvious duty to provide the means of postal communication which our commerce requires and with prudent forecast of results the wise extension of it may lead to stimulating intercourse and become the harbinger of profitable traffic which will open new avenues for the disposition of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the countries at the far south of our continent are such as to invite our enterprise and afford the promise of sufficient advantages to justify an unusual effort to bring about the closer relations which greater freedom of communication would establish. I suggest that as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outlay may be required to secure the addition of postal service necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service.

The extension of the free delivery service, suggested by the postmaster general, has heretofore received my sanction and it is to be hoped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth class offices has my approbation. I renew my approval of the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for the post office department, and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report.

Department of Justice.

The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general and I invite the earnest attention of the congress to the same, and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of the congress he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts, and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance and should at once receive congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty state prisons and penitentiaries situated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline and are far too much removed from the control and regulation of the government. So far as they are entitled to humane treatment and an opportunity for improvement and reformation the government is responsible to them and society that these things are forthcoming, but the duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute control and discretion than it is possible under the present system. Many of our good citizens have interested themselves with the most beneficial results in the question of prison reform. The general government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners, to furnish important aid in the movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation. With prisons under our own control the government could deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adopted and with due regard to the rights and interests of our laboring citizens, instead of sometimes aiding in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions, located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of convenience and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts as at present in state institutions would be saved by the adoption of the plan proposed and by employing them in the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use by the government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for our outlay.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

I again urge a change in the federal judicial system to meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that something should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise to the plan suggested by the attorney general at the last session of congress and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation is here renewed together with another made at the same time touching a change in the manner of compensating district attorneys and marshals, and the latter subjects are commended to the congress for its action in the interest of economy of the government and humanity, fairness and justice to our people.

The Interior

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive summary of the work of the various branches of the public service connected with his department, and the suggestions and recommendations which it contains for the improvement of the service should receive your careful consideration.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS

The exhibit made of the condition of our Indian population and the progress of the work for their enlightenment, notwithstanding the many embarrassments which hinder the better administration of this branch of the service, is a gratifying and hopeful one. The funds appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year just passed with the available income from Indian land and trust moneys amounting in all to $7,850,775.12 were ample for the service under the conditions and restrictions of laws regulating their expenditure. There remained a balance on hand on June 30, 1886, of $1,660,023.30 of which $1,337,003.21 are permanent funds for fulfillment of treaties and other like purposes and the remainder $322,255.09 is subject to be carried to the surplus fund as required by law. The estimates presented for appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year amount to $5,608,873.64 or $444,... less than those laid before the congress last year.

The present system of agencies while absolutely necessary and well adapted for the arrangement of our Indian affairs and for the ends in view when it was adopted, is in the present stage of Indian management inadequate standing alone for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance—the more rapid transition from tribal organizations to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are capable of civilized life.

PUBLIC LANDS

The recommendations of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office looking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to states and corporations and of private land claims and increased efficiency of the public land service are commended to the attention of congress to secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers for residence and cultivation and thus make the greatest number of individuals homeowners was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the republic. This system was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme of public surveys by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of lands was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general preemption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead laws were devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. Other laws have followed each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land in limited individual quantities. But in later years these laws through vicious administrative methods and under changed conditions of communication and transportation have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purpose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are set forth in detail in the reports of the secretary of the interior and commissioner of the general land office. The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlements or cultivation and without intention of residence, but for the purpose of their aggregation in large holdings in many cases in the hands of foreigners invites the serious and immediate attention of congress.

The energies of the land department have been devoted during the present administration to remedy defects and correct abuses in the public service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land system as to prevent adequate estimates, but it appears by a compilation from the reports of the commissioner of the general land office that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a final termination has been the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 2,370,000 acres are embraced in investigations now pending before the department or the courts, and that the action of congress has been asked to effect the restoration of 2,790,000 acres additional, besides, of which 4,000,000 acres have been withheld from reservation and the rights of entry thereon maintained.

I recommend the repeal of the preemption and timber culture acts and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws unless it shall be the pleasure of the congress to amend these laws so as to render them less liable to abuse. As the chief motive for the evasion of the laws and the principal cause of their result in land accumulation instead of land distribution is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers. It may be deemed advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the alienation of vested rights and the lands covered thereby until patents issue.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued, directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of these unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses and the hardihood of the pretences by which, in some cases, such inclosures are justified are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the interior. The removal of fences still remaining which inclose public lands will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by the congress for that purpose.

INVALID PENSIONS

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 13th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,851, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861. The names of 2229 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes an increase remains for the year of 20,673 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1967 private pension acts had passed. Since the last mentioned date and during the last session of congress 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the government, but it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief in which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require or which, though their merits are apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through the general laws. These conditions fully justify application to congress and special enactments but appeal to congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on its merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of the general laws, it must be admitted opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed on fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation.

It will be seen from the report of the commission that there are now paid by the government 131 different rates of pension. He estimates from the best information he can obtain that of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent, including their widows and relatives have been or are now in the receipt of pensions. The American people with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldier dependent on public charity if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right as is provided in the provision made for those who fought their country's battles as those better able through friends and influence to push their claims. Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service, injury or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the navy in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim, work an injustice to the brave and crippled but poor and friendless soldier who is entirely neglected or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under the general laws. There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions and they are largely due to a yielding in the pension bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioner who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness, justice to our ex soldiers and the protection of the patriotic instincts of our citizens from perversion and violation, point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features.

Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who having served their country long and well are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as incident to their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in a desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I can not rid myself of the conviction that if these ex soldiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it, nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow citizens and interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws. They cannot be swerved from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their spirit of brotherhood born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

THE PATENT OFFICE

On the 4th of March, 1885 the current business of the patent office was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year including reissues, designs, trade marks and labels equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during the preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregated $1,205,167.80 enabling the office to turn into the treasury over and above all expenditures about $163,701.78. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissues trade marks, designs and labels was 25,619 a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $890,760. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is $778,770.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The secretary of the interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as directors of these roads and to protect the interests of the United States on the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed the sole matters which should be taken into account in my opinion are the situation of the government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

By a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

Capital and Labor.

The relations of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general government within the limits of its constitutional authority to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special message transmitted to the congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present labor bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employes and employers, when these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states. The application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitration if carefully selected, and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of the controversies of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that the suggestion is worthy the attention of congress. But after all has been done by the passage of laws either federal or state to relieve a situation full of solicitude much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions would teach that a hearty co operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people, that capital should in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach too that the diverse situation of people are inseparable from our civilization, that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good, that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and violent disturbances and disorders alienate from the promoters true American sympathy and kindly feeling.

The Agricultural Industry

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge should among other things be practically applied to the home production at a low cost of articles which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily of course in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiments and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interests intrusted to his care.

Civil Service Reform

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so ill understood and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When the civil service yields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details. It may be misunderstood and opposed, it may not always be faithfully applied, its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or wilful intent, it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of the government they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the commissioners be made equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have charge of.

Miscellaneous

I desire to call the attention of the congress to a plain duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust company. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding their commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances, I think, led these simple people to suppose that it is an invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of $3,033,0.. to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to sixty two per cent have been declared and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be $1,648,181.72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves $1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of $16,000. I think the remaining thirty eight per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the commissioner soon to be laid before congress will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

Control of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the congress still retains all legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the district and recommend their consideration. The laws of the district appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition and their codification and revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the district to the state of Virginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy of the attention of congress.

The commissioners of the district represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of reformatory and penal institutions within the district. I suggest that the commissioners be clothed with the power to make within fixed limitations police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully guarded would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality.

It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property.

The commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by congress and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the district government.

In conclusion I earnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress as at present organized its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND

BAUMGARTNER FURNITURE CO.

If You Want Furniture

Of any description or price we would like to quote you figures before buying. We know we can save you money, but the only way for you to determine the fact is to give us a chance. To non resident buyers we send photographs and engravings together with full descriptions. In this way a purchase is not made blindly. As suggestive Christmas presents we mention a line of

Chamber Suits in Ash, Antique Oak, Walnut and Cherry Finish, at $30

The workmanship on these suits is so perfect that they cannot be distinguished from $75 to $100 suits, except by experts. Fine Piano Finish French Bevel Plate Mirrors 24x30 inches handsomely carved, etc.

We also have a large line of Bamboo Chairs, Rockers, Music Racks, Easels, Fire Screens, etc. at very low prices. Write for description of our Princess Dresser, the most complete article of Furniture ever invented. Remember we sell the celebrated ... Folding Bed.

376 & 378 ARAPAHOE ST.,

Between 15th and 16th f 15 6m

WM. LENNOX

Agent for Canon City Cameron Blacksmiths and Anthracite

-:COAL:-

Dealer in Pinon Wood, Gray Lime, and Castle Rock Building Stone.

Also proprietor of the Colorado Springs Transfer Line.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 5. k 11f

Henry LeB. Wills!

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

COMMISSIONER of DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

AGENT BEAVER LAND CO.

Photographs of the Company's lands can be seen at my office

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security in sums to suit borrowers

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

FOR RENT.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

114 Pike's Peak ave, 7 rooms	30 00
249 Monument, 7 rooms	25 00

FOR SALE.

House on North Tejon st. Well located and particularly desirable	4 25
Cottage, with three lots, in good order, situated on Chestnut st. House is well rented for the winter	800
A business lot on Huerfano st. between Tejon and Cascade, twenty feet frontage	5..
Lot 11 block 212	264
House and lot on Wahsatch 1 st. below Pike's Peak	1,700
Furnished brick house of four rooms on corner lot	1,250
A brick house of nine rooms, well rented, corner lot, location good	2,500
Cottage of six rooms on corner lot on South Nevada	1,150
House of five rooms on North Nevada just above the North park stable on the premises	1,800
The Maxwell house on Cucharras st. with adjoining vacant property. At a bargain	
Three room furnished cottage on Bijou st.—A desirable investment	
Residence on North Weber. One of the best locations in the city	
A well rented home in the south end on a corner lot	350
The large stone residence next north of of Colorado college, twenty three rooms, furnace, open fire places, finished in native woods, etc. Rented. Can be sold on reasonable terms and a less figure than the cost of building	
A corner residence on full one hundred foot lot, in a very desirable location, can be sold fully furnished if desired	
Seven lots in blocks 23 and 214, and in Thomas addition at reasonable figures	
Lots in Kensington subdivision of block 26, way down	
Three good lots on Cascade ave at a moderate price to a quick purchaser	
Three fifty foot lots on Weber near some of the finest residences in town	

For Sale.

... I have a long list of property, improved and otherwise which should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase, who will favor me with a call.

OFFICE NO 19 N. TEJON STREET.

Opp. Opera House

Telephone 44. h

DENVER BEST SOAP

Made of PURE MATERIALS. It has the cleansing qualities of all other soaps, yet it does not injure the skin. Has a fine perfume. Hard and solid.

DENVER BEST SOAP

Is superior for Bath, Laundry or cleaning Wood Work. Is good for Washing Harness, etc., etc. Free ... for Millers and Printers use. Has successfully stood a Ten Years Test and has the endorsement of all who have used it.

DENVER BEST SOAP

The largest soap factory West of Chicago. Capacity 5000 cases each month. Write for samples and prices.

For Sale by ALL GROCERS.

Made only by DENVER SOAP CO.,

Ninth and Holladay, DENVER, COLO.

k 5 5m



Ice Tools, Weather Strips, Skates, Sleds, Fine Table Cutlery, Shaving Sets, Pocket Knives, Dog Collars, House Fire Goods, Swiss Carved Goods, Toilet Cases, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

The above razor ... sent postpaid ... $2.50 ... Ivory ... 3.50

C. A. ROBERTS & CO.,

1010 ... Larimer St., DENVER.

h 31 6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

EDWARDS & GRANNIS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE NO 21 TEJON STREET, opposite the opera house. Telephone No. 3 b-14-tf

DR. W FOWLER

DENTIST.

ROOMS in Prowitt Block, Tejon Street opposite ... Brothers. 3 11y

A. D. CRAIGUE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS

TEJON STREET,

Two Doors above the Opera House

h 811

LOVELAND & OLDER!

GROCERS.

Butter, Eggs and Produce. Poultry dressed to order. Corner Tejon and Huerfano Sts

k 31 1f

Japanese and Chinese Goods

Very cheap. Tea Sets $8.50 which cost $12.00 in Denver. J. W. Olin, of American Tube Works, Chicago sent a letter to ascertain prices of Tang Hing and at Denver and found that Tang Hing sells the cheapest.

TANG HING,

No. 26 Pike's Peak Avenue.

DON'T trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c.

F. S. Robinson e14-1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CITY COUNCIL

Water Works Committee Recommend a New Reservoir

The city council met in regular session last evening with Mayor [illegible] [illegible] Aldermen [illegible] Hughes, Lawton, Still, [illegible], Wilder, Hinc baugh and Hemenway present; absent Alderman [illegible]. The minutes of the last regular and [illegible] meetings were read and approved.

[illegible] W H Floyd [illegible] communication was [illegible]

To the Honorable Mayor and [illegible] City Council

GENTLEMEN [illegible] of [illegible] cemetery for [illegible] have [illegible] lots 7 [illegible] 4 and the [illegible] respectfully [illegible]

[Signed] [illegible]

On motion of Alderman Still [illegible] price of [illegible] of the lots was allowed [illegible] all the aldermen [illegible]

The committee [illegible] the following report

To the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on water works beg [illegible] to report that [illegible] the reservoir [illegible] both for [illegible] Wall [illegible] water works [illegible] made by the city engineer [illegible] for [illegible] ply of water [illegible] installations [illegible] exceed $109 [illegible] of the water fund

[Signed] [illegible] A. Hemenway, J. W. Stillman, A. L. Lawton, Committee

On motion the report was received and the committee was given the power to act.

The ordinance to amend the ordinance [illegible] was then taken up and [illegible] Alderman Wilder [illegible] was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Wilder, Still man, Lawton, Sl[illegible], Hemenway, Hinc baugh; nays Hughes, [illegible]. The ordinance will appear in to-morrow's [illegible]

The city [illegible] of November was read and placed on file.

The following bills were audited and allowed

Craner & [illegible]	$ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Clifford [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Douglass	[illegible]
Wal race [illegible]	[illegible]
Street and [illegible]	[illegible]
J. P. S[illegible]	[illegible]
Buss [illegible]	[illegible]
K T O B[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas & Coke Co	10
W H [illegible]	[illegible]
Hutchins [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
O S Barn[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Bayne	[illegible]
A. H[illegible]	[illegible]
L C [illegible]	[illegible]
Pearly [illegible]	[illegible]

The bill of [illegible] for $170 20 and of [illegible] was referred to the committee [illegible]

Alderman Still [illegible] of the special fund [illegible] the vote of all the aldermen [illegible]

Alderman Still [illegible] offered the following resolution which was adopted

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, [illegible] all [illegible] hereby directed to [illegible] for the increase [illegible] water [illegible] purposes in [illegible] specifications [illegible] engineer [illegible] best interests of the city [illegible] not exceed [illegible] than [illegible] appropriated therefor

The resolution was passed by the following vote: Ayes—Wilder, Still man, Lawton, Skinner, Hemenway and Hinc baugh; Nays—Hughes. Absent Butler.

A dorman Wilder introduced the following resolution which was referred to the committee on public grounds

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, That the [illegible] committee on public grounds and buildings be authorized to [illegible] the [illegible] from Acacia and Alamo parks and to grade the sidewalks surrounding those parks so as to conform to the requirements of the ordinance concerning sidewalks

The bids for doing the city printing for the ensuing year were presented by the Republic and GAZETTE publishing companies. The bid of the latter company being the lowest on motion of Alderman Wilder the contract for doing the city's printing for the ensuing year was awarded them

On motion of Alderman Hemenway the 5th electric light was placed at the corner of Bijou street and Tejon streets. The other lights will be placed on Tejon street at Kiowa street, Pikes Peak avenue, Huerfano and Cucharas streets

The council then adjourned

SPORTING.

PROF JACK DAVIS Champion of Colorado wishes to inform the gentlemen of this vicinity wishing to learn the art of SCIENTIFIC BOXING and CLUB SWINGING that he will remain here and teach a class

For particulars apply at R. R. Taylor's Drug Store. m 5 5*

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder.

43-tf

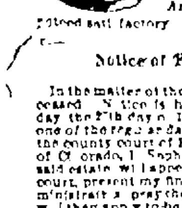
SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

LOWTHER BROS.' BAKERY,

FOR THE FINEST BREAD.

Home-Made Candies

Ice Cream and Ices for parties a specialty. [illegible] m 31



Miller Bros.,

DRUGGISTS.

Post office Block.

Finest line of [illegible] Articles, etc. [illegible] [illegible] factory. [illegible]

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Guire deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the [illegible] day of December A. D. 1886, being one of the regular days of the December term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Sophia Guire administratrix of said estate will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 27th, 1886. SOPHIA GUIRE,

Administratrix of the estate of JOSEPH GUIRE, deceased

130 td

WANTED

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED A young [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED House [illegible] wash [illegible] and [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] [illegible] an [illegible] dairy [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] J. J. Hooker, 29 Huerfano

WANTED [illegible] Address N [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] [illegible] 19 tf

WANTED [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Huerfano st 17 tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE [illegible] Cascade ave m 7 tf

FOR SALE [illegible] property on the south [illegible] corner [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] frame dwelling John J. Hooker, 29 Huerfano st m 3 tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain—[illegible] Also [illegible] John J. Hooker 29 Huerfano st m 3 tf

FOR SALE A [illegible] framed [illegible] engraving [illegible] not broken John J. Hooker 29 Huerfano st m 3 tf

FOR SALE—My stock of Clothing Boots and Shoes [illegible] at COST [illegible] of December. John J. Hooker 19 Huerfano st m 3 tf

FOR SALE A good driving or work horse. Inquire [illegible] m 3 3t

FOR SALE Cottage of 3 rooms on valuable corner [illegible] south east corner Nevada and [illegible] Price $1 300. Inquire of J. M. Bolton [illegible] m 1 tf

FOR SALE A fresh [illegible] cow Address lock box 65 m 1 tf

FOR SALE Fifteen or twenty choice year [illegible] Jersey and [illegible] [illegible] 12 tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Twenty two heads [illegible] trade for [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Huerfano st 19 tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—One [illegible] two [illegible] furnished rooms [illegible] 19 West [illegible] [illegible] tf

FOR RENT—[illegible] South Weber [illegible]

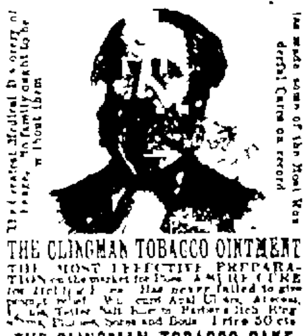
FOR RENT—Square and upright pianos and organs. Apply to James Duncan m 43

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished bed room and [illegible] Address L. Garrett [illegible]

FOR RENT—Square and upright pianos. Aiken's Music [illegible]

LOST

LOST [illegible] reward [illegible] m 3 tf



THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ring worm, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, [illegible] and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains, where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.

DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.

J. J. REIFEMANN & CO Denver Colo

STATE AGENTS.

[illegible]

INDUSTRY

—AND—

Perseverance Must Prosper.

MR. E. HELMER informs the public that he has just received from Washington a patent, in [illegible] by J. G. Lewis, which he is now equal partner in, [illegible] an improved Stock Saddle wherein the horn, seat and Jockey are in one piece, which makes the saddle more durable [illegible] than any other saddle made in Colorado. I would caution the public to beware of [illegible] that there is no other [illegible] in Colorado where the patent Kent's Seat and Jockey Saddle can be procured. [illegible] E. Helmer. Maker, [illegible] 1886. I have also received direct from the factory the largest stock of whips in the city. [illegible] every description [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] other [illegible] too numerous to mention [illegible] at very low prices, from $15 [illegible] to 15 feet [illegible] Fancy Halters, Interfering Boots, Knee Boots, [illegible] in stock will be made to order. I also make a specialty of making to order the finest grade [illegible] harness [illegible]

Thanking the public for their patronage the past year I hope by doing first class work at fair prices to merit a share of patronage the coming year. Respectfully

E. HELMER

No. 105 South Tejon St.,

Notice

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rose Silver Mining company will be held at the principal office of the company in Colorado Springs on Monday, December 20th, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., to take action regarding the financial condition of the said company. GEO. R. BUCKMAN, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 1, 1886. m 1 td

W. J. FOSTER A. H. CELL

Foster & Cell

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE.

Loans Promptly Negotiated

Room B,

POST OFFICE BLOCK. m 31

PRICE LIST

Oriental Tea Co.,

27 1-2 N Tejon St.,

COLORADO SPRINGS COL.

Wishing to introduce our TEAS on the Market we now offer a Reduction in Prices on all our Goods. Soliciting your patronage we guarantee full Weight and a First-Class Article.

T. J. BETIERO, Manager, m 31

THE

McNAMARA DRY GOODS CO.

DENVER, - - - COLO.

Has a well [illegible] Mail Order Department. Samples and prices cheerfully furnished on application. Goods sent C. O. D. subject to inspection before taking out of express office. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large stock of common sense presents and novelties already for examination. We are selling Gros Grain, Black Gros Grain and Rhadames at lower prices than ever heard of. Now is the time to buy a silk dress.

Heavy Gros Grain [illegible] inch 75 cents

Extra Heavy Gros Grain 2[illegible] inches $1 00

A[illegible] Black Rhadame 20 inches 9[illegible] cents

A[illegible] Black Rhadame extra heavy 2[illegible] inch $1 00

The Largest Stock of Dress Goods in Colorado m 41 y

F. G. ROWE,

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE,

MONEY TO LOAN ON

Approved Real Estate Security.

FOR RENT,

Furnished Houses.

Private residence elegantly furnished	$125
Very complete house of 8 rooms and bath beautiful grounds	100
Well furnished house of 8 rooms and bath Pikes Peak ave. piano included	85
Residence of 9 rooms centrally located	75
Corner residence N Tejon st.	75
N Cascade ave 9 rooms	100
House of 12 rooms and bath N Nevada	85
Desirable house of 7 rooms Weber st	45
House of 6 rooms, N Nevada ave.	40

Unfurnished Houses

House of 7 rooms and bath N Nevada ave	$35
House of 4 rooms, N Tejon st.	9
House of 4 rooms Huerfano st	15

FOR SALE,

Special.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE On one of the choicest corners in the city. Southern and eastern exposure. House has connecting parlors, 8 large airy rooms and bath and dressing rooms. Furnace heat and gas throughout and all modern conveniences. Very large beautiful grounds with tennis lawn, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. This is one of the most desirable properties in the market either for residence or investment.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—For $3300 rented at $40 per month.

GARDEN TRACT—13 acres mostly rich land under city ditch, about 8 acres under cultivation, balance in pasture. Range adjoining for 40 head of stock. Neat four room cottage, stable for 4 horses and corral $1,900

BEAUTIFUL CORNER RESIDENCE—One of the most desirable in the city. Wide hall and 7 large rooms and bath room on first floor. Large airy chambers, mantel and grate in parlor, cost over $4 0 [illegible] stationary washstands with hot and cold water on second floor. Gas throughout the house. Spacious closets, bay windows, broad verandas. Beautiful lawn with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Large strawberry bed and garden plat. House elegantly furnished throughout. Will be sold with furniture complete.

N. NEVADA AVE—A quarter of a block with small improvements. The most desirable corner for investment or for building purposes now offered for sale on this popular avenue.

N. NEVADA AVE—Elegant residence of 14 rooms, laundry and bath room. Completely furnished with modern conveniences. Will be sold fully furnished.

N. TEJON ST—Choice lot, well shaded, with 4 room cottage and bath room. Fire place in parlor 1,700

N. CASCADE AVE—VACANT CORNER—One of the last opportunities to secure an unimproved lot on this avenue.

N. CASCADE AVE—New house of 8 rooms and bath room. Abundance of closets. Dining room and kitchen arrangements very convenient. 1 [illegible] on the west and south. Barn and Corral. Lot has [illegible] feet frontage 6,000

These are only a few of the properties I have for sale. I have some excellent investments both in improved and unimproved property, also in ranch property.

Now is the time to secure a home.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F G ROWE,

17, N Tejon St, Opp Opera House,

Bringing Gladness

To millions, pleasing their palates and cleansing their systems, arousing their livers, Kidneys, Stomachs and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, 50c. and $1 bottles for sale by F. K. Robinson. 1 14 1m

SPECIAL!

FOR RENT,

A Nine Room Furnished House on North Cascade Ave. Rent $45

FOR SALE

THREE ROOM BRICK HOUSE [illegible] cellar [illegible] [illegible] water [illegible] feet front [illegible] street [illegible] law and profits of fruit set out $ 000

APPLY TO

A. L. LAWTON, Real Estate Agent,

Pike's Peak Avenue

USE ONLY

GEYSERITE SOAPS

THEY ARE

Cleansing and [illegible]ealing.

DIAMOND PALACE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Diamonds, Clocks, Fancy Watches, Bronzes, Umbrellas, Pin Cushions, Bon Bon, [illegible]

HOLIDAY GOODS

Largest Be[illegible] in the West

Diamond Collar Butt[illegible] Studs, Ear Rings, Lace and Pearl [illegible] Buttons [illegible] [illegible] Article [illegible]

DENVER - COLORADO

120 1m

TRY IT!

MADE IN COLORADO

VENTURE BLASTING POWDER

Send for Circular to the

Venture Powder Company

420 Lawrence St Denver 1[illegible] 1m

ORDERS SOLICITED BY MAIL MINING CAMP

For the Celebrated Double-breasted

California Overshirts at $2 50

—AT—

STRAUSS'

407 Larimer St Denver 1[illegible] 1m

CLIFTON HOUSE,

17th and Arapahoe Sts Denver

Having assumed the management of the House and having materially [illegible] appointments, we are prepared to receive miners in comfortable quarters at the lowest rate for substantial living. Rates $1 50 and $2 00 per day. Special rates to families and permanent boarders. ASTP & JONES Props 1-31m

EDUARDO GONZALES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

FINE GOODS ONLY!

Import our own Havana Leaf Tobacco. Employ expert needy [illegible] Spaniards. Our goods are made from selected Havana Tobacco and guaranteed free from artificial flavor. Inducements to the trade. Write for terms.

Factory 483 Larimer S Denver Colo 1[illegible] 1m

Drs. S. & D. Davieson,

448 Lawrence S[illegible] Denver Colo

Special attention given to the treatment of NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND BLOOD DISEASES. A valuable medical work [illegible] pages mailed to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. See Denver papers for particulars. 1[illegible] 1m

S. S. FLOYD & CO.,

428 Lawrence St Denver

BROKERS IN GRAIN,

Provisions, Stocks and Petroleum. Trades made and closed on [illegible] received by direct wire. Best of bank reference in all the principal cities. Correspondence solicited. 1[illegible] 1m

THE DENVER FIRE BRICK CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FIRE BRICK AND GAS RETORTS.

Gas retorts and tiles for blast furnaces, silver smelting and refining works, coke ovens, milling mills, Linings for cupolas. Ground fire clay and ground cement. Estimates furnished on application. W. C. MILLER, Manager Denver Colo. 1[illegible] 1m

HOME MADE ELECTRICITY

For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver, blood and nervous diseases of men. [illegible] years experience, 10 years in Denver. Keep none but the best goods. Genuine electric belts (with suspensory) $ [illegible] and up. [illegible] Belt [illegible] Trusses etc. Goods by mail. Free list of prices. C. K. WILLIAMS, 6th and Larimer sts, Denver Colo 1[illegible] 1m

[Tribune-Republican.]

There is nothing so useful for a holiday present as the Improved Family Singer Machine. It sews from the finest lawn to the heaviest woolen goods without change of needle or tension. It has a self-setting needle and a shuttle that can be threaded without removing it from the machine. It is noiseless, light-running, very simple, has a high arm, a shuttle ejector, [illegible] thread than any other, an automatic bobbin winder and the best attachments. Write for catalogue. Needles and attachments for all machines sent by mail.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., Denver 61m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO
November 10, 1886

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the District court for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, on December [illegible] 1886 viz: William K. Hook D. S. No. 1 [illegible] for the [illegible] 63 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Thomas T. Parsons, John H. Lasgrove, Walter Clark and William [illegible], all of Manitou postoffice, El Paso county Colorado.

William Long D. S. No. 1 [illegible] [illegible] 63 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Wm. E. Rock, Thos. T. Parsons, John H. Lasgrove and Wm. E. Smiley, all of Manitou postoffice, El Paso county Colorado.

1 11 m12 WM. BAYARD, Register

OPEN FOR THE WINTER,

THE CLIFF HOUSE!

At Manitou Springs

Healing facilities complete. Rates reduced. Free bus.

1 18 tf E. E. NICHOLS.

Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Powder River Live Stock Company will be held at the principal office of the company in Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, December 7th, 1886, for the election of a board of directors, and for the transaction of other lawful business. Transfer books will be closed December 4th and opened three days after the final adjournment of the meeting.

GEO. R. BUCKMAN Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 23, 1886. 1 23 td

C. E. AIKEN!

Has just returned from New Mexico with a large and fine collection of

Indian Curiosities

AND

Navajo Blankets.

☞ Also a choice assortment of Gold and Silver Filigree Jewelry manufactured by Mexicans at Santa Fe.

☞ The Mexican Art Figures and Pottery we have been expecting have arrived and are now ready for inspection.

THIS COLUMN

Is Engaged by

C. E. Aiken

FOR THE —

HOLIDAY SEASON.

MR AIKEN wishes to remind those who wish Fur Goods for the Holidays that he is very busy at this season and it will be well to order early. 1 [illegible] 1m

IRVING HOWBERT President J. J. HAGERMAN, Vice-President
J. A. HAYES Jr. Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

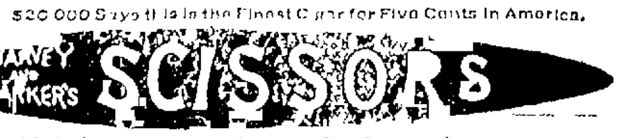
OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

DIRECTORS.

IRVING HOWBERT, LOUIS R. EHRICH, J. J. HAGERMAN, N. S. CULVER, J. A. HAYES, Jr. 6 19 tf

$20 000 Says this is the Finest Cigar for Five Cents in America.



McCOY & CO., Sole Agents for Colorado Springs 1 3m

DENVER DIRECTORY.

All the firms [illegible] in the column are thoroughly reliable. Business [illegible] correspondence can be sent [illegible] with absolute safety.

SMEDLEY & [illegible] DENTIST. [illegible] Telephone [illegible]

[illegible] WANG [illegible] [illegible] Sage [illegible]

H. [illegible] BLOOD [illegible] Agent [illegible] Billiard and Pool Tables, Beer Pumps, Faucets, Beer Coolers, Show Cases, etc. All kinds of Saloon Glassware [illegible] Denver

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

[illegible] WALKER [illegible] DENVER

MRS E. M. MEDINA, HAIR GOODS [illegible] DENVER

C. E. WEATHERHEAD [illegible]

[illegible]

H. [illegible] MICHAEL [illegible] Furnace [illegible] DENVER [illegible]

Denver [illegible] [illegible] Denver

The Gilchrist Iron and Scrap Metal Co, [illegible] 3d and Blake. 1 1 3m

CENTRAL



Lively Stables

No. 123 Pike's Peak Ave

☞ Everything first-class. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

k 23 tf W. H. BARBOUR, Prop

WALL PAPER

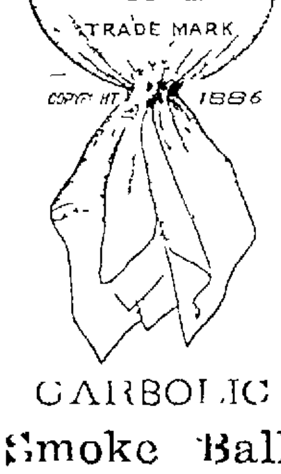
ALL

NEW STOCK AND NEW STYLES

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes

AT A. BROWN'S

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.



CARBOLIC

Smoke Ball.

By snapping a ball with the fingers a smoke arises, lighter than air, which penetrates and dissolves upon the mucous membrane of the head, lungs, throat and bronchial tubes, thoroughly cleansing and removing any diseased condition in nearly every instance, curing the most severe cases of

Catarrh,
Asthma,
Hay Fever
Bronchitis,
Neuralgia,
Croup,
Headache
Sore Throat,
Eyes, Ears, Etc

A Free Trial

Given to all at The Alamo Hotel Colorado Springs, for four days only. December [illegible] and 9. This is not a patent medicine.

Sent by mail with full directions on receipt of price, $2 and 4 cents.

J. G KELLY & CO.,

Gen'l Western Agents, Room [illegible] A [illegible] Denver Colo m [illegible] 8



1 25 1m

The Broadmoor Dairy Co.,

Fresh Milk, Cream and Butter, Daily.

☞ Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention. 1 17 tf

COMMON SENSE

Xmas Presents

Persons in thinking over what they shall buy for Christmas presents, should bear in mind that there is nothing that would be more sensible or better appreciated by man or boy than some article of wearing apparel. A suit of clothes, [illegible] or a hat from a mother or father to a son would be ever happy related or a dress [illegible] silk handkerchiefs, neckwear or gloves from a young lady to her brother or sweetheart would be very appropriate. We have all these things ready for your order.

Our system of filling orders by mail is so perfected that non-resident patrons can trade with us by letter as satisfactorily as if in person. Goods sent C. O. D. subject to examination before taking from express office.

We have every kind of garment worn by the male sex—Men's suits, boys suits, men's and boys hats, shoes, underwear and all kinds of furnishings, while our prices are invariably the lowest.

Catalogue of styles and prices sent free on application. Our rules of self measurement, if obeyed, will insure perfect fits.

Skinner Bros. & Wright,

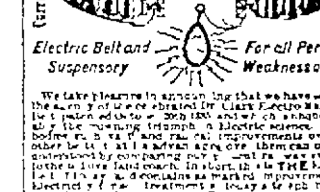
Clothes, Shoes and Hats

COR. 16th AND LAWRENCE STREETS,

Denver. Colo. k 16 eod 2m

NATURE'S REMEDY.

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.



We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured the agency of the celebrated Dr. Clark Electro Magnetic Belt patented [illegible] 1886 and which is unquestionably the crowning triumph in Electric science. It embodies [illegible] and radical improvements over all other belts [illegible] the advantages over them can only be understood by comparing [illegible] systems to the [illegible] coach. In short, it is THE Electric Belt. It is [illegible] contains as marked improvements in Electricity [illegible] treatment [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] years ago. That these statements are facts is conceded by the U. S. Government in their recent [illegible] are therefore [illegible] necessary. The belt will [illegible] the current into the spinal column, which is the grand nerve centre of the body and [illegible] to the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, [illegible] or any weakness of diseased part, thus permeating every part of the body and will positively cure Nervous Debility, Pains in the Back, Hips or Limbs, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Weakness of the Sexual Organs, [illegible] General [illegible] Electric Supports for men free with every belt.

We take the pledge that every buyer of an Electric Belt wants the BEST MADE, and it is therefore to the interest of sufferers to call and see this famous belt before buying, as it costs no more than the inferior [illegible] and warrant [illegible] TO MEN suffering [illegible] personal weakness [illegible] and will [illegible] give the highest private references as to what it has done and is doing. Get our Pamphlet [illegible] By mail [illegible]

M. A. McLAUCHLIN & CO., AGENTS,
Rooms 1 and 2 Skinner Block, Denver, Col.

N. B. Our poor jealous competitors will please note that no attention will be paid to their harmless yelps.

h2[illegible] eod ly

RUPTURE.

CURED OR

Money Refunded

By the Snedeker method. No operation performed. No pain. Treatment simple and will be done [illegible] Consultation free. Best of references. Correspondence promptly answered. Profs F. [illegible] & O. R. WILL R. Room 10, 406 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. m [illegible] 1m

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Sharratt, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the [illegible] day of December A. D. 1886, being one of the regular days of the December term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Wendell Lamoroux, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November [illegible] 1886. WENDELL LAMOROUX,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of JOSEPH SHARRATT deceased. 30 td

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of George A. Bosworth, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the [illegible] day of December A. D. 1886, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Agnes L. Armentrout, formerly Bosworth, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 16th, 1886. AGNES L. ARMENTROUT,
formerly Bosworth, administratrix of the estate of George A. Bosworth deceased. 1 18 td

Holiday Goods

AT

Yee Wah Lee's Laundry House,

Huerfano st., near Cascade ave

China Tea Sets, Vases, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fans, Teas, Japanese Toys and other articles too numerous to mention. New goods constantly arriving. m 1 1m

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by F. K. ROBINSON. m 1 ly

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TIME TABLE

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7 Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives [illegible] a. m., departs [illegible] a. m.

3 Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11 55 p. m., departs 11.55 p. m.

5 Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4 52 p. m., departs 4 55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 1 Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 50 a. m., departs 3.57 a. m.

6 Kansas City and Pueblo express, arrives 10 [illegible] a. m., departs 10 10 a. m.

8 Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Colorado Springs and Manitou Railway.

WESTWARD	EASTWARD
No 1—Leaves 10.35 a. m.	No 6—Arrives 10.00 a. m.
No 5— 5.00 p. m.	No 4— 4.55 p. m.
No 9 6 00 p. m.	No 8 6.55 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east, at the depot. Parties can also locate their route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon. For full information call on or address J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo 3.35 p. m.
" Denver 3.35 p. m.	From Denver 11.30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m. to 7 30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m.	4 30 p. m. / 8.0 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.15 a.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & R. G. / Via D. & R. G.	9.50 a. m.	8.10 p. m. / 5.40 p. m. / 8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.0 a. m. / 11.00 a. m.	5.30 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m. / 10.50 a. m.	
Via D. & R. G.		6.10 p. m. / 4.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City / Manitou	7 30 a. m. / 11 30 a. m. / 4.10 p. m.	10.30 a. m. / 10.30 a. m. / 5 40 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 2 00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 2.00 p. m. and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily excepting Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

The Oriental Tea company are doing a fine business. See their ad. in another column.

El Paso Lodge No. 13 will have a special meeting this evening for work in the third degree.

Mr J. W. Work has been admitted as a partner in the real estate firm of Wells, Coates & Co.

The Denver Tribune-Republican states that an increased pension has been granted to Mr Samuel Gale of this city.

Dr. A. W. Spicer has returned from Loveland and can now be found in his office, over Robinson's drug store.

In the case of L. C. Davis vs. J. W. Exline in the county court yesterday a judgment of $19 and costs was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

Perkins Bros are still busily engaged in putting their large stock of china and queensware, etc., etc., in place in their store room. They hope to be ready for business about the 10th inst.

The condition of Mr R. W. Abbey, whom it will be remembered was accidentally shot last Friday morning, is steadily improving and the prospects of his ultimate recovery are quite promising.

Mr E. Helmer is now manufacturing for Mr William Lennox a set of double and a single harness claimed to be the finest ever made in this city, which will well pay all lovers of fine harness work to examine.

Mr James Gerrans, proprietor of the Griswold house at Detroit, Mich., is visiting his brother, Mr Geo. Gerrans of this city. Mr Gerrans is one of the large hotel proprietors in the east, being interested in several other like enterprises.

The younger members of the Christian church assisted by pupils from the Mute and Blind Institute and other young people of the city will give a concert at the Christian church on next Thursday evening. The program me will be announced later.

This morning there will be a meet of the El Paso County Hunt at ten o'clock on the old polo grounds on the Temple on's gap road and at three o'clock there will be an important business meeting at Mr Lent's office 105 Pike's Peak avenue.

Mr W. F. Tilton has placed upon the counters of his store room the finest stock of china, crockery and queensware that he has ever displayed in this city. Among his specialties may be mentioned a fine line of Peach Blow ware and Vienna plate.

Mr F. A. Edwards has opened his new billiard and pool parlors in the Prewitt block. He has taken considerable pains to make them as attractive and pleasing as possible and now has one of the finest places of the kind that has ever existed in this city.

"Clio" is said to be the strongest and most refined spectacular drama now being produced. The company which will appear at the opera house Saturday evening is the original New York cast. Reserved seats for this engagement will be placed on sale to-morrow morning at Bell's drug store.

The trial of Peter Baker (colored) charged with the larceny of thirty head of cattle from R. W. Mason was concluded yesterday afternoon before Justice of the Peace Shideler. The evidence in the justice's opinion was not sufficient to warrant him in binding Baker over to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the district court, and he was accordingly discharged.

All of the churches of the city will hold a union prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening. The subject of the meeting will be the Bible and the pastors of the various churches will take part in the services. The meeting has been called especially to consider the object and needs of the El Paso County Bible society and an offering for that society will be taken up.

The blasts which are heard so frequently in this city both during the day and night proceed from the big tunnel on the Midland just above Rainbow falls in Ute pass. Between sixty and seventy five men in the employ of D. D. Stirl... are actively prosecuting the work upon the tunnel and from present appearances it will be fully completed by the [illegible] of the year. It is to be when finished [illegible] 500 feet long, 20 feet high and 16 feet wide.

Mr F. [illegible] Moses of Husted furnished us with the following weather record for the week ending Dec. [illegible] 1st 1886. Highest temperature [illegible] on the 30th ult. Lowest temperature [illegible] on the 25th ult. Highest daily mean temperature 43 on the 30 ult. Lowest daily mean temperature [illegible] on the [illegible]. Prevailing direction of the wind [illegible]. Clearest days, 26th, 27th ult and 1st inst. Cloudy days, 28th and 29th ult.

[illegible] Mr J. C. [illegible] retires from [illegible] and Mr A. H. Cell takes his place in the firm, which will hereafter be known as Foster & Cell. Mr Cell has been a resident of the county for several years and is personally known to many of our citizens. The new firm is a live and enterprising one and business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to. In a few days they will present through our columns a list of bargains in the real estate line which they are prepared to offer.

A big strike has recently been made in the Ute mine in the Chalk Creek district, in which many of our citizens are interested. The new strike runs very high in gold, which will warrant the owners to soon begin shipping ore. Another strike has been made in the Little Baalbeck, adjoining the Ute property, and it is rumored that the owners of the latter property will form a pool to prevent the stock of the company which owns the mine from being placed in the market. The owners of both of these properties are to be congratulated upon their good fortune.

The Antlers Arrivals—Miss Annie M. Wilson, Calvin Wilson, Pittsburg; W. J. McGill, Stratton, Nebraska; Mr E. McGuire, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Weston, Chicago; Wm Watson Jr, Chicago; C. A. Burns, San Francisco; F. M. Bockl[illegible]ger, Denver; J. L. Rhodes, Pittsburg; H. L. Higgins, Denver; Lewis I. Harvey; Mrs H. N. Pancoast, Philadelphia; Mrs M. E. Hooper, W. J. Hooper, Jr, Atlanta, Ga; J. M. Carstedhouse; J. H. Kyrer; J. J. Anderson; D. D. Streeter, Colorado.

The following is taken from the Albany (N. Y.) Press of a late issue: There will be shipped from the Schenectady Locomotive works on Monday two of the largest engines ever turned out of this establishment. They were completed for the Colorado Midland railway. They are of the [illegible] type, cylinders 20x24 inches, with eight driving wheels, each of 51 inches diameter, boiler 60 inches diameter (as large as any ever built in this country), containing 234 [illegible] inch tubes, each thirteen feet long. The engines are equipped with three brakes—the Westinghouse, the American Steam and a Water. They have two injectors, a No 9 and No 10 Monitor. Capacity of tank 3,500 gallons. The wheels of the tender and engines are steel wired. The road on which the engines are to be used has grades of 210 feet to the mile. The weight of each engine without the tender is sixty tons.

The polo games yesterday were between three-handed teams made up as follows: Messrs Lyle, Greenough and Snedin against Messrs. Stedman, Liebig and Tutts. There were three twenty minute games. In the first game Mr Stedman's side won by two goals, the second game also Mr Lyle's side two goals and Mr Stedman's side one. In the third game Mr Lyle's side got two more goals so that the total was Mr Lyle's team four to Mr Stedman's three. Mr Greenough, who has just begun to play polo, showed much promise. Mr Tutts' horse managed to get him off once but without damage. Mr Stedman played with a cash carrying the ball to goal twice. Mr Liebig did his work nicely and Mr Stedman made a neat run after a long run. The feature of the play was Mr Lyle's hard and accurate hitting. At the beginning of the second game he got possession of the ball at the first rush and with a second long hit made goal. He also made two other goals for his side. The next polo games will be to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Clio

In speaking of the play and company which will appear at the opera house Saturday evening the Denver Times says:

A large audience assembled at the Tabor Grand last evening to witness the first performance in this city of Bartley Campbell's romantic drama, Clio. The drama which has already enjoyed great popularity deserves all that it has won for itself. While it is spectacular and sensational to an extreme it is not of the school of spectacle which deals with green sprites, red fire or the realm of fairydom and the supernatural. The plot, which is of thrilling interest, is so closely concealed until the last act that the interest of the audience never flags, and the play is full of varied and startling situations.

Of the company which produces it here nothing but words of praise can be said. Only about three of the characters take prominence and the principal parts were of the [illegible] in Eaba and Irela[illegible] Clio. Mr J[illegible] L. Burleigh, the star [illegible] is a great hit. He is a man of fine figure, has a fine face and a voice magnificent, with which he does excellence from the [illegible]. In [illegible] scenes notably the curse scene his acting reached the sublime.

Miss Sybil J[illegible] as Clio was good, but [illegible] attractive, but if she desires to please Denver ladies she will [illegible] change her style of hair dressing in the [illegible] two scenes.

The setting of the play is magnificent and the earthquake scene and the [illegible] scenes are [illegible] really magnificent. The [illegible] Corrado was very fine and the ballet [illegible] was good. The play introduced some of Operti's musical compositions and the orchestra [illegible] by the veteran composer. Clio is bound to be a great success [illegible] this city all the week.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to run every other day or on certain days of the week from [illegible] per [illegible] each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
N[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue. 1431tf

$[illegible] buys a Chamber Suite at Fairley Bros such as they advertise in Denver at $[illegible].

$[illegible] and $[illegible] buys an a plush Parlor Suite at Fairley Bros, which is lower than they want in Denver for a same grade.

[illegible] Fairley Bros is the cheapest place in Colorado to buy furniture, the above prices being a specialty [illegible] the same having been steadily [illegible] through [illegible] season and [illegible] [illegible] per cent.

Three carloads more furniture [illegible] received at Fairley Bros making their stock for the fall trade very complete. Some of the latest styles in Parlor Suites and finer than ever before seen in this city, on all of which we guarantee the lowest prices.

Go to Fairley Bros for blankets, comforters, pillows, etc.

Take your upholstery work to Fairley Bros. They have the best upholsterer in the city. h24tf

CONTINUED

[illegible] church [illegible] Crown [illegible] Cuffs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] W. W. Wisby. 11 3 6

G [illegible] watch work [illegible] received [illegible] in other countries [illegible]

FIRST CLASS EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA. Via D. & R. G. R. R. [illegible] Colorado Springs December [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] A. T. & S. F. R. R. [illegible] [illegible] Chas. Dyer, [illegible] Gen'l Agt. of Denver. Q[illegible] Pass. Agt. Denver Co. W. F. White, G. P. & T. A. Topeka, Kas.

Merchants continue to make their purchases of Holiday Goods in the [illegible] of China Glassware [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bros & Dodge [illegible] who make a specialty of jobbing. They are in communication with the [illegible] factories and Crockeries of Europe and are prepared to give prices that will meet with the approbation of the trade. 1 20 1m

People who use [illegible] the Great Wabash Route [illegible] its fine equipment and [illegible] more particularly with the low Rates procured through Mr C. M. Hampson, Commercial Agent, No 10 Windsor block, Denver. Write to him. k23tf

BEST ROUTE EAST—THROUGH TRAINS

Passengers for Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and all eastern points can save from four to six hours by taking what is known as Salt Lake train on D. & R. G. [illegible] p. m., arriving in Denver in ample time to connect with through trains on the [illegible] of cars from Denver to Chicago [illegible] running through baggage cars. This is a decided advantage over our train [illegible] this city for the east in time and comfort. Sleeper accommodations reserved and tickets sold by J. M. Ellison, agent D. & R. G. Ry. [illegible] George [illegible] Crosby, General Agent [illegible] traveling agent, Denver.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday, December 11.

The Great Engagement of the Season

Grand Production of the Magnificent Spectacular Drama

CLIO

By BARTLEY CAMPBELL



THE SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH
Clio, [illegible] [illegible] of History

2 SUPERB PALLETS
6 DAZZLING DIVERTISSEMENTS

[illegible] [illegible] ADVERTISEMENT [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Mr JOHN [illegible] an Artist

Introduction of the

The Great Earthquake Scene.

With Startling Realistic Effects

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Paste This in Your Memory

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] west can save all trouble and expense by giving us the address and we will send free of charge goods to be delivered a day or two before Christmas any book or set of books of $5 or over for children or adults which are in our store or those advertised by any publisher. [illegible] make your selection as early as [illegible] and we will prepare the packages ready to send on any day desired. Mail [illegible] is free of charge and your orders [illegible]

We hazard nothing in the statement that our stock of Children's Books will not be exceeded by any store in the United States, not so large of course, but will comprise the best of Dutton & Cassel & Co. Dodd, Mead & Co. [illegible] Routledge and [illegible]

The Consolidated Stationery Co.

h1stf

"The Novelty."

27½ S. Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs

Has the finest assortment of Fancy Plush Goods, Stationery and Notions, fancy Articles of any place in town. Rumor says the run on us are [illegible] so cheap is the [illegible] [illegible] We [illegible] them Silk and the [illegible] cheap we bought for spot cash before the decline of 25 per cent on Imported [illegible] Goods.

Two doors north of Cars to Office

Q. J. WELLINGTON,
Proprietor. 125tf

IT IS THE BEST SHOE DRESSING BUTTON'S RAVEN GLOSS IT SOFTENS AND PRESERVES LEATHER

We are Giving Some Extra Bargains this Week in Children's Shoes

BACON & GRISWOLD

29 South Tejon St. e26tf

ORDER YOUR

Alfalfa, Hay, Oats, Bran, Feed, Etc.,

OF HOLMES & CO.,

At their New Store, next door below Giddings Bros

BOARDMAN & WALTON,

Fine Boots and Shoes at Eastern Prices.
NO 29 NORTH TEJON STREET

JUST THE THING!

You are Looking for Those

Button and Congress

FRENCH SHOES

—AT—

P. A. M'CURDY'S.

T. H. Dewhardt has charge of our work shop. Boots and Shoes made to order promptly. j23tf

C. H. MILLS,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS

AND INSURANCE.

No. 10, - - - - North Tejon Street.

SPECIAL PRICES IN DRESS GOODS

FOR THE

Holiday Trade.

Below we give a FEW quotations of Reductions and BARGAINS to be had during this month:

36 Inch Serge Dress Goods for 25c
All Wool Cashmeres for 40c
38 Inch All Wool Diagonals 50c
38 Inch Armure Cord Dress Goods for 75c
All Wool Tricots for 60c
A Full Line of 50 Inch Tricots, 75c

We shall also show a full line of Handkerchiefs both Silk and Linen and many useful articles for Christmas Presents at Prices Way Down. Cloaks, Shawls. A large assortment.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS.

CHANNING SWEET,

REAL ESTATE & LOANS

Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Correspondence with non residents seeking investments in the rapidly developing portion of Northwest Colorado will receive prompt attention. Refers to First National Bank, Denver. El Paso County Bank, Colorado Springs. k31tf

A. H. CORMAN A. KEMPLE

The Hour

Real Estate and Loan Agency,

Room 3 Over the First National Bank

The best of facilities afforded [illegible] the [illegible] and Buyer, the Lender and [illegible] the Borrower. [illegible] drawn and Conveyancing done. Property cared for for non residents.

FOR SALE—IN COLORADO SPRINGS

We [illegible] and [illegible] improved property on good terms. [illegible] is just and [illegible] buy any and make money.

IN COLORADO CITY

Property in this city [illegible] the town is growing in [illegible] every day and those wishing to [illegible] should now [illegible] We have for sale well located property [illegible] the town [illegible] [illegible] also lots in clumps [illegible] up

IN GLEN PARK

Now is the time to secure a desirable [illegible] in [illegible] this western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being taken. Apply to the Hour Agency, which has the exclusive handling of Glen Park property in the southern portion of the city.

HOUSES FOR RENT

[illegible] your property [illegible] [illegible] as the demand [illegible] especially exceeds the supply.

A conveyance always at hand for use by our customers. 1163m

JOHN POTTER!

REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE.

Notary Public!

13½ S. Tejon St.,

I HAVE FOR SALE

Business Properties, Residence Properties, and Lots in all parts of the city.

RANCHES

Large and small Agricultural Land in Tracts to suit the purchaser.

GARDEN TRACTS. Also a large list of Colorado City Lots.

Houses to Let!

Rents Collected!

Money to Loan.

1 1tf

L. C. DAVIS!

Has just received the [illegible] line of

Hollow, Flat and Sterling Silverware

[illegible] to this city. Also a large line of Diamonds, Watch and Jewelry of very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cost. Call and [illegible]

Convenient!

[illegible] Ackers D[illegible] Tablets I commend [illegible] and endorsed by all who have used them. The best remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed, and sold at 25c. by F. E. Robinson. e14-1y

GAY'S MUSE.

Your boy may laugh and your boy
may play,
And sometimes he will work all
day,
But his Shoes will wear and will
not tear
Because they were bought of Gay.

28 South Tejon St.,

COLORADO SPRINGS - - - - COLORADO

m 10 81

Tilton is Always There!

DO YOU KNOW THE FINEST STOCK OF

China, Crockery & Queensware

Has Just Been Received at

Tilton's, 108 Pike's Peak Ave.

Here are Some of His Specialties.

Pomona Water Sets, Wild Rose Glassware,
The famous Peach Blow Ware, Ice Cream and Nut sets, Vienna Plate.

FULL LINE OF HANGING LAMPS ETC., ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Grand Display.

A FULL LINE OF

Christmas Goods Now in Stock,

Comprising Manicure Sets, Toilet Sets, Plush Mirrors, Placques, Table Ornaments, Hammered Brass Wares, Christmas Cards, Toys, and Fancy Goods of all kinds.

500 Dozen Linen Silk and Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Mufflers for the Holiday Trade.

Large Line of Table Scarfs, Splashers, etc., at low prices. Call and inspect my Stock, and you will find I have the best assortment in the city.

N. O. JOHNSON.

H. T. O'BRIEN!

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Saddles, Harness, Traveling Bags,

TRUNKS, ETC.

18 and 20 Pike's Peak Avenue.

I have also a very fine line of HOLIDAY GOODS in the way of Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Toilet Cases, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Ladies' Hand Bags, etc., which I offer at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Repairing Harness and Trunks promptly attended to. Carriage Trimming done on short notice. dwm 1 1f

SPECIAL SALE WALL PAPER.

Our spring stock of Wall Paper for 1887 is now arriving and as we offered our Special Sale for 30 days we shall give our customers the benefit of these New Styles at the same price, namely:

Hand made Embossed Gold, [illegible] formerly $100 to $1[illegible]
Gilts 3[illegible]c and upward, formerly 55 to 65c
Micas 3[illegible]c, formerly 40
Flats [illegible]c formerly [illegible]
White Blanks 12½ and 15c formerly 18 to 2[illegible]
Brown Blanks 10c and upwards, formerly 12½ to 15c

To those who have never bought Wall Paper from us before we would advise them to call and see for themselves, for having just returned from the Wall Paper Market in [illegible] Park, [illegible] [illegible] that we have many of the latest and most elegant designs that have been manufactured and as we employ none but first-class help you can depend upon it that your work will not be [illegible] and hacked up by little inferior jobbers unable to work for us. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE GANT & CO.,

108 Pike's Peak Avenue. m1 1y

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Putty and Glass.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®